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China.—In the Kwang-Tschou-Wan district there occurred during the period from July 2 to 17, 58 deaths from plague.

Mauritius.—During the period from May 6 to June 16, 8 cases of plague (with 7 deaths) occurred on the island.

British South Africa.—In Cape Colony, during the period from June 12 to 25, 2 cases of plague occurred in Port Elizabeth. In the Johannesburg district, during the period from June 26 to July 3, 2 cases of plague were registered.

Queensland.—During the week ended June 18, 1 case of plague occurred in Brisbane and 1 case in Maryborough.

Cholera.

Turkey.—According to bulletin No. 27, of July 18, 518 fresh cases of cholera (with 375 deaths) have been registered.

Death rate of Berlin and other cities.

The death rate of Berlin for the week ended July 23 was higher than it has been since the end of March, amounting, calculated on the year, to 16.8 per thousand of the population, and thus corresponded almost exactly with the death rate for the corresponding week of last year, in which it amounted to 16.9. Notwithstanding the increased mortality in Berlin, however, two-thirds of the large German towns and cities showed less favorable health conditions than Berlin, the following places having considerably higher death rates than this city, namely: Munich, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Cassel, Hanover, Dresden, Königsberg, Rixdorf (with 20.9), Nuremberg, Carlsruhe, Stuttgart, Cologne, Düsseldorf, Leipsic, Magdeburg, Breslau, as well as Paris and Vienna. On the other hand, the following cities had a lower death rate than Berlin, viz: Hamburg, Bremen, Brunswick, Charlottenburg (with 13.1), Schöneberg (with 11.7), and also London. The increase in the number of deaths was mainly among children in the first year of life. The infant death rate rose from 4.9 per year and thousand to 6.7 during the week in question, this being considerably lower than the Munich rate but somewhat higher than the Hamburg figure. Acute diseases of the respiratory organs showed no change, causing 55 deaths. Acute intestinal diseases showed a marked increase, and claimed 154 victims (as compared with 97 in the preceding week); 59 infants succumbed to choleric; phthisis pulmonalis caused 78 deaths, measles 10 deaths, scarlet fever 4 deaths, enteric fever 2 deaths, and diphtheria 1 death. Finally, 20 persons died by violence.

GUATEMALA.

Report from Livingston, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Peters reports as follows: Week ended August 8, 1904. Present officially estimated population, 3,500; no deaths; prevailing diseases, malarial; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.